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Attorneys for Defendant  
GEORGIA-PACIFIC CORRUGATED LLC, a  
Delaware limited liability company

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

SALVADOR AGUAYO, JR.,

Case No. 1:20-cv-00264-NONE-EPG

**Plaintiff,**

VS.

GEORGIA-PACIFIC CORRUGATED LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, and Does 1 through 20, inclusive,

## Defendants.

## **STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER**

## 1. A PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Discovery in this action is likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any

1 purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby  
2 stipulate to and petition the Court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties  
3 acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to  
4 discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the  
5 limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal  
6 principles.

7           B.     GOOD CAUSE STATEMENT

8           Good cause exists for the entry of this Stipulated Protective Order as follows:

9           (a) In this action, plaintiff Salvador Aguayo, Jr., ("Plaintiff") asserts the following causes  
10 of action against defendant Georgia-Pacific Corrugated LLC ("Defendant"): (1) Disability  
11 Discrimination; (2) Failure to Prevent Discrimination; (3) Failure to Accommodate Disability; (4)  
12 Failure to Engage in Interactive Process; (5) Retaliation for Requesting Accommodation; (6)  
13 Retaliation under the California Code of Regulations under Section 11094; (7) Retaliation in  
14 Violation of Labor Code section 233; (8) Wrongful Termination in Violation of Public Policy; and  
15 (9) Defamation.

16           (b) Based on the nature of this case, the allegations asserted by Plaintiff, and the discovery  
17 requests already received in this action, the documents, materials, and other information to be  
18 exchanged in discovery may reveal private, medical, financial, confidential, and/or proprietary  
19 information of the Defendant's business policies and practices. Such materials, to the extent they  
20 are discoverable in this action, could reveal confidential information concerning: Defendant's  
21 employment practices, Defendant's business operations, Defendant's finances, Defendant's clients,  
22 Defendant's employees, Plaintiff's medical, employment and financial records, and information  
23 otherwise generally unavailable to the public, or which may be privileged or otherwise protected  
24 from disclosure under state or federal statutes, court rules, case decisions, or common law.

25           (c) Due to the nature of the information described herein, Defendant's business interests  
26 and Plaintiff may suffer harm if such information is disclosed publicly. Potential harm that may  
27 result from the public disclosure of such information may include, but is not limited to, loss of  
28 privacy, economic losses, loss of competitive advantages, and diminution of good-will.

1 Accordingly, to expedite the flow of information, to facilitate the prompt resolution of disputes  
2 over confidentiality of discovery materials, to adequately protect information the parties are  
3 entitled to keep confidential, to ensure that the parties are permitted reasonable necessary uses of  
4 such material in preparation for and in the conduct of trial, to address their handling at the end of  
5 the litigation, and serve the ends of justice, a protective order for such information is justified in  
6 this matter. It is the intent of the parties that information will not be designated as confidential for  
7 tactical reasons and that nothing be so designated without a good faith belief that it has been  
8 maintained in a confidential, non-public manner, and there is good cause why it should not be part  
9 of the public record of this case.

10       C.     ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF PROCEDURE FOR FILING UNDER SEAL

11           The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 12.3, below, that this Stipulated  
12 Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal; Local Rule 141  
13 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party  
14 seeks permission from the court to file material under seal.

15           There is a strong presumption that the public has a right of access to judicial proceedings  
16 and records in civil cases. In connection with non-dispositive motions, good cause must be shown  
17 to support a filing under seal. *See Kamakana v. City and County of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1176  
18 (9th Cir. 2006), *Phillips v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 307 F.3d 1206, 1210-11 (9th Cir. 2002), *Makar-*  
19 *Welbon v. Sony Electrics, Inc.*, 187 F.R.D. 576, 577 (E.D. Wis. 1999) (even stipulated protective  
20 orders require good cause showing), and a specific showing of good cause or compelling reasons  
21 with proper evidentiary support and legal justification, must be made with respect to Protected  
22 Material that a party seeks to file under seal. The parties' mere designation of Disclosure or  
23 Discovery Material as CONFIDENTIAL does not—without the submission of competent evidence  
24 by declaration, establishing that the material sought to be filed under seal qualifies as confidential,  
25 privileged, or otherwise protectable—constitute good cause.

26           Further, if a party requests sealing related to a dispositive motion or trial, then compelling  
27 reasons, not only good cause, for the sealing must be shown, and the relief sought shall be narrowly  
28 tailored to serve the specific interest to be protected. *See Pintos v. Pacific Creditors Ass'n.*, 605

1 F.3d 665, 677-79 (9th Cir. 2010). For each item or type of information, document, or thing sought  
2 to be filed or introduced under seal in connection with a dispositive motion or trial, the party  
3 seeking protection must articulate compelling reasons, supported by specific facts and legal  
4 justification, for the requested sealing order. Again, competent evidence supporting the application  
5 to file documents under seal must be provided by declaration.

6 Any document that is not confidential, privileged, or otherwise protectable in its entirety  
7 will not be filed under seal if the confidential portions can be redacted. Local Rule 140 sets forth  
8 the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks to  
9 file material with redactions. If documents can be redacted, then a redacted version for public  
10 viewing, omitting only the confidential, privileged, or otherwise protectable portions of the  
11 document, shall be filed. Any application that seeks to file documents under seal in their entirety  
12 should include an explanation of why redaction is not feasible.

13 2. DEFINITIONS

14 2.1 Action: *Aguayo v. Georgia-Pacific Corrugated LLC*, Case No. 1:20-cv-00264-  
15 NONE-EPG.

16 2.2 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of  
17 information or items under this Order.

18 2.3 “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items: information (regardless of how it is  
19 generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of  
20 Civil Procedure 26(c), and as specified above in the Good Cause Statement.

21 2.4 Counsel: Outside Counsel of Record and In House Counsel (as well as their support  
22 staff).

23 2.5 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it  
24 produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL.”

25 2.6 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the  
26 medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things,  
27 testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or  
28 responses to discovery in this matter.

1       2.7     Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to  
2 the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a  
3 consultant in this Action.

4       2.8     House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this Action. House  
5 Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

6       2.9     Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association or other legal  
7 entity not named as a Party to this Action.

8       2.10    Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this  
9 Action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this Action and have appeared in this  
10 Action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm that has appeared on behalf of that  
11 party, and includes support staff.

12      2.11    Party: any party to this Action, including all of its officers, directors, employees,  
13 consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

14      2.12    Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery  
15 Material in this Action.

16      2.13    Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services  
17 (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing,  
18 storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.

19      2.14    Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as  
20 “CONFIDENTIAL.”

21      2.15    Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a  
22 Producing Party.

23      3.     SCOPE

24      The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material  
25 (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2) all  
26 copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony,  
27 conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material.

28      ////

1 Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by the orders of the trial judge. This  
2 Order does not govern the use of Protected Material at trial.

3 4. **DURATION**

4 Once a case proceeds to trial, information that was designated as CONFIDENTIAL or  
5 maintained pursuant to this protective order used or introduced as an exhibit at trial becomes public  
6 and will be presumptively available to all members of the public, including the press, unless  
7 compelling reasons supported by specific factual findings to proceed otherwise are made to the trial  
8 judge in advance of the trial. *See Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1180-81 (distinguishing “good cause”  
9 showing for sealing documents produced in discovery from “compelling reasons” standard when  
10 merits-related documents are part of court record). Accordingly, the terms of this protective order  
11 do not extend beyond the commencement of the trial as to any information that was designated as  
12 CONFIDENTIAL or maintained pursuant to this protective order used or introduced as an exhibit  
13 at trial.

14 Unless and until this case proceeds to trial, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this  
15 Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court order  
16 otherwise directs.

17 5. **DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL**

18 5.1 **Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection.** Each Party  
19 or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to  
20 limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. The  
21 Designating Party must designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items or  
22 oral or written communications that qualify so that other portions of the material, documents, items  
23 or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the  
24 ambit of this Order.

25 Mass, indiscriminate or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are shown  
26 to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily  
27 encumber the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other  
28 parties) may expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other Parties that it is withdrawing the inapplicable designation.

5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

(a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party affix at a minimum, the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" (hereinafter "CONFIDENTIAL legend"), to each page that contains protected material. If only a portion of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins).

A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents available for inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which documents it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed "CONFIDENTIAL." After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the "CONFIDENTIAL legend" to each page that contains Protected Material. If only a portion of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins).

(b) for testimony given in depositions that the Designating Party identifies the Disclosure or Discovery Material on the record, before the close of the deposition all protected testimony.

(c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container

1 or containers in which the information is stored the legend “CONFIDENTIAL.” If only a portion  
2 or portions of the information warrants protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable,  
3 shall identify the protected portion(s).

4       5.3     Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to  
5 designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s  
6 right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a  
7 designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated  
8 in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

9       6.     CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

10      6.1     Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of  
11 confidentiality at any time that is consistent with the Court’s Scheduling Order.

12      6.2     Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process  
13 under Local Rule 251(b).

14      6.3     Joint Stipulation. Any challenge submitted to the Court shall be via a joint  
15 statement pursuant to Local Rule 251(c).

16      6.4     The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the  
17 Designating Party. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass  
18 or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to  
19 sanctions. Unless the Designating Party has waived or withdrawn the confidentiality designation,  
20 all parties shall continue to afford the material in question the level of protection to which it is  
21 entitled under the Producing Party’s designation until the Court rules on the challenge.

22      7.     ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

23      7.1     Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or  
24 produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this Action only for prosecuting,  
25 defending or attempting to settle this Action. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to the  
26 categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the Action has been  
27 terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 13 below (FINAL  
28 DISPOSITION).

1 Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in  
2 a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

3       7.2     Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered  
4 by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any  
5 information or item designated “CONFIDENTIAL” only to:

6           (a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this Action, as well as employees  
7 of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information  
8 for this Action;

9           (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including In House Counsel) of the Receiving  
10 Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Action;

11           (c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is  
12 reasonably necessary for this Action and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement  
13 to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

14           (d) the court and its personnel;

15           (e) court reporters and their staff;

16           (f) professional jury or trial consultants, mock jurors, and Professional Vendors to whom  
17 disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Action and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and  
18 Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

19           (g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other  
20 person who otherwise possessed or knew the information;

21           (h) during their depositions, witnesses, and attorneys for witnesses, in the Action to whom  
22 disclosure is reasonably necessary provided: (1) the deposing party requests that the witness sign  
23 the form attached as Exhibit 1 hereto; and (2) they will not be permitted to keep any confidential  
24 information unless they sign the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A),  
25 unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed  
26 deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material may be separately  
27 bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this  
28 Stipulated Protective Order; and

(i) any mediator or settlement officer, and their supporting personnel, mutually agreed upon by any of the parties engaged in settlement discussions.

8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION

If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this Action as “CONFIDENTIAL,” that Party must:

(a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include a copy of the subpoena or court order;

(b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order; and

(c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party’s permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this Action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

9. A NON-PARTY'S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN THIS LITIGATION

(a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in this Action and designated as “CONFIDENTIAL.” Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

1                             (b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-  
2 Party's confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the  
3 Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party's confidential information, then the Party shall:

4                             (1) promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some or all  
5 of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;

6                             (2) promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective Order in  
7 this Action, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the  
8 information requested; and

9                             (3) make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party, if  
10 requested.

11                             (c) If the Non-Party fails to seek a protective order from this court within 14 days of  
12 receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-  
13 Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks  
14 a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or  
15 control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination  
16 by the court. Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense  
17 of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

18 10. **UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL**

19                             If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected  
20 Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective  
21 Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the  
22 unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected  
23 Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the  
24 terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the "Acknowledgment and  
25 Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

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1     11.    INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED  
2    MATERIAL

3       When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently  
4 produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the  
5 Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This  
6 provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order  
7 that provides for production without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence  
8 502(d) and (e), insofar as the parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure of a  
9 communication or information covered by the attorney-client privilege or work product protection,  
10 the parties may incorporate their agreement in the stipulated protective order submitted to the  
11 court.

12    12.    MISCELLANEOUS

13       12.1    Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to  
14 seek its modification by the Court in the future.

15       12.2    Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective  
16 Order, no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any  
17 information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no  
18 Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by  
19 this Protective Order.

20       12.3    Filing Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected  
21 Material must comply with Local Rule 141. Protected Material may only be filed under seal  
22 pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. If a  
23 Party's request to file Protected Material under seal is denied by the court, then the Receiving Party  
24 may file the information in the public record unless otherwise instructed by the court.

25    13.    FINAL DISPOSITION

26       After the final disposition of this Action, as defined in paragraph 4, within 60 days of a  
27 written request by the Designating Party, each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material  
28 to the Producing Party or destroy such material. As used in this subdivision, "all Protected

1 Material” includes all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries, and any other format  
2 reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned  
3 or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if  
4 not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the 60 day deadline that (1) identifies  
5 (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2)  
6 affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or  
7 any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this  
8 provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial,  
9 deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits,  
10 expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such  
11 materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected  
12 Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION).

13. **VIOLATION**

14. Any violation of this Order may be punished by appropriate measures including, without  
15 limitation, contempt proceedings and/or monetary sanctions.

16. IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

17. DATED: November 19, 2020

BRYANT WHITTEN LLP

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By: /s/ Shelley G. Bryant

Shelley G. Bryant

Amanda B. Whitten

Attorneys for Plaintiff

SALVADOR AGUAYO, JR.

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DATED: November 19, 2020

OGLETREE, DEAKINS, NASH,  
SMOAK & STEWART, P.C.

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By: /s/ James T. Conley

James T. Conley

Jill L. Schubert

Attorneys for Defendant

GEORGIA-PACIFIC CORRUGATED LLC,  
a Delaware limited liability company

## ATTESTATION

Concurrence in the filing of this document has been obtained from each of the individual(s) whose electronic signature is attributed above.

DATED: November 19, 2020

OGLETREE, DEAKINS, NASH,  
SMOAK & STEWART, P.C.

By: /s/ James T. Conley

James T. Conley

Jill L. Schubert

Attorneys for Defendant

GEORGIA-PACIFIC CORRUGATED LLC,  
a Delaware limited liability company

## ORDER

Pursuant to the stipulation of the parties (ECF No. 16) and as set forth above, the parties' Stipulated Protective Order is hereby approved.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: **November 20, 2020**

/s/ Eric P. Groj

**EXHIBIT A**

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name], of

[print or type full address], declare under

penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California on \_\_\_\_\_ in the case of *Salvador Aguayo, Jr., v. Georgia-Pacific Corrugated LLC, et al.*, Case No. 1:20-cv-00264-NONE-EPG. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Central District of California for enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

I hereby appoint \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name] of

[print or type full address and

**[telephone number]** as my California agent for service of process in connection with this action or any proceedings related to enforcement of this Stipulated Protective Order.

Date:

City and State where sworn and signed:

Printed name:

Signature:

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